

Cooper Kim (NJ)
Correa Kind
Courtney Kirkpatrick
Craig Krishnamoorthi
Crist Kuster
Crow Lamb
Cuellar Langevin
Davids (KS) Larsen (WA)
Davis, Danny K. Larson (CT)
Dean Lawrence
DeFazio Lawson (FL)
DeGette Lee (CA)
DeLauro Lee (NV)
DelBene Leger Fernandez
Delgado Levin (CA)
Demings Levin (MI)
DeSaulnier Lieu
Deutch Lofgren
Dingell Lowenthal
Doggett Luria
Doyle, Michael Lynch
F. Malinowski
Escobar Maloney
Eshoo Carolyn B.
Espallat Maloney, Sean
Evans Manning
Fletcher Matsui
Foster McBath
Frankel, Lois McCollum
Gallo McEachin
Garcia (IL) McGovern
Garcia (TX) McNerney
Gomez Meeks
Gonzalez, Meng
Vicente Mfume
Gottheimer Moore (WI)
Green, Al (TX) Morelle
Grijalva Moulton
Harder (CA) Mrvan
Hayes Nadler
Higgins (NY) Napolitano
Himes Neal
Horsford Neguse
Houlahan Newman
Hoyer Norcross
Huffman O'Halleran
Jackson Lee Ocasio-Cortez
Jacobs (CA) Omar
Jayapal Pallone
Jeffries Panetta
Johnson (GA) Pappas
Johnson (TX) Pascrell
Jones Payne
Kabele Perlmutter
Kaptur Peters
Keating Phillips
Kelly (IL) Pingree
Khanna Pocan
Kildee Porter
Kilmer Pressley

NAYS—206

Aderholt Cole
Allen Comer
Amodei Crawford
Armstrong Crenshaw
Arrington Curtis
Babin Davidson
Bacon Davis, Rodney
Baird DesJarlais
Balderson Diaz-Balart
Banks Donalds
Barr Duncan
Bentz Dunn
Bergman Emmer
Bice (OK) Estes
Biggs Fallon
Bilirakis Feenstra
Bishop (NC) Ferguson
Boebert Fischbach
Bost Fitzgerald
Brady Fitzpatrick
Brooks Fleischmann
Buchanan Fortenberry
Buck Foyx
Bucshon Franklin, C.
Budd Scott
Burchett Fulcher
Burgess Gaetz
Calvert Gallagher
Cammack Garbarino
Carl Garcia (CA)
Carter (TX) Gibbs
Cawthorn Gimenez
Chabot Gohmert
Cheney Gonzales, Tony
Cline Gonzalez (OH)
Cloud Good (VA)
Clyde Gooden (TX)

Price (NC) Quigley
Raskin Raskin
Rice (NY) Rice
Ross Lamborn
Roybal-Allard Latta
Ruiz LaTurner
Ruppersberger Lesko
Rush Letlow
Ryan Long
Sánchez Loudermilk
Sarbanes Lucas
Scanlon Luetkemeyer
Schakowsky Mace
Schiff Malliotakis
Schneider Mann
Schrader Massie
Schrier Mast
Scott (VA) McCarthy
Scott, David McCaul
Sewell McClain
Sherman McClintock
Sherrill McHenry
Sires McKinley
Slotkin Meijer
Smith (WA) Miller (IL)
Soto Miller (WV)
Spanberger Miller-Meeks
Speier Moolenaar
Stanton Mooney
Stevens Moore (AL)
Strickland
Suoizzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wasserman
Schultz
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

Kinzinger
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meijer
Miller
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)

Barragán
Carter (GA)
Costa
Garamendi

Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Oberholte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)

NOT VOTING—11

Golden
Higgins (LA)
Murphy (FL)
Scalise

Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Dwyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Young
Zeldin

Turner
Waters
Webster (FL)

□ 1739

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Ms. BARRAGÁN. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 147.

Stated against:

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on rollcall No. 147.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Wexton)	Kildee (Kilmer)	Ocasio-Cortez
Beatty (Kelly)	Kirkpatrick	(Bush)
(IL)	(Stanton)	Pascrell
Buchanan (Dunn)	Lawrence	(Pallone)
Cárdenas	(Watson)	Payne (Pallone)
(Gallo)	Coleman	Ruppersberger
Carter (TX)	Lawson (FL)	(Raskin)
(Calvert)	(Evans)	Rush
Crenshaw	Levin (MI)	(Underwood)
(Pfluger)	(Raskin)	Sewell (DelBene)
DesJarlais	Lieu (Beyer)	Slotkin (Axne)
(Fleischmann)	Lowenthal	Stevens (Axne)
Deutch (Rice)	(Beyer)	Tlaib (Garcia)
(NY)	McEachin	(IL)
Dingell (Kuster)	(Wexton)	Wilson (FL)
Frankel, Lois	McHenry (Banks)	(Hayes)
(Clark (MA))	Napolitano	Wilson (SC)
Grijalva (Garcia)	(Correa)	(Timmons)
(IL)		Young (Mast)

RECOGNIZING THE FORTHCOMING CENTENNIAL OF THE 1921 TULSA RACE MASSACRE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 403, House Resolution 398 is hereby adopted. The text of H. Res. 398 is as follows:

H. RES. 398

Whereas, in the early 20th century, de jure segregation confined Tulsa's Black residents into the “Greenwood District”, which they built into a thriving community with a nationally renowned entrepreneurial center known as the “Black Wall Street”;

Whereas, at the time, White supremacy and racist violence were common throughout the United States and went largely unchecked by the justice system;

Whereas reports of an alleged and disputed incident on the morning of May 30, 1921, between two teenagers, a Black man and a White woman, caused the White community of Tulsa, including the Tulsa Tribune, to call for a lynching amidst a climate of White racial hostility and White resentment over Black economic success;

Whereas, on May 31, 1921, a mob of armed White men descended upon Tulsa's Greenwood District and launched what is now known as the “Tulsa Race Massacre”;

Whereas Tulsa municipal and county authorities failed to take actions to calm or contain the violence, and civil and law enforcement officials deputized many White men who were participants in the violence as their agents, directly contributing to the violence through overt and often illegal acts;

Whereas, over a period of 24 hours, the White mob's violence led to the death of an estimated 300 Black residents, as well as over 800 reports of injuries;

Whereas the White mob looted, damaged, burned, or otherwise destroyed approximately 40 square blocks of the Greenwood district, including an estimated 1,256 homes of Black residents, as well as virtually every other structure, including churches, schools, businesses, a hospital, and a library, leaving nearly 9,000 Black Tulsans homeless and effectively wiping out tens of millions of dollars in Black prosperity and wealth in Tulsa;

Whereas, in the wake of the Tulsa Race Massacre, the Governor of Oklahoma declared martial law, and units of the Oklahoma National Guard participated in the mass arrests of all or nearly all of Greenwood's surviving residents, removing them from Greenwood to other parts of Tulsa and unlawfully detaining them in holding centers;

Whereas Oklahoma local and State governments dismissed claims arising from the 1921 Tulsa Race Massacre for decades, and the event was effectively erased from collective memory and history until, in 1997, the Oklahoma State Legislature finally created a commission to study the event;

Whereas, on February 28, 2001, the commission issued a report that detailed, for the first time, the extent of the Massacre and decades-long efforts to suppress its recollection;

Whereas none of the law enforcement officials nor any of the hundreds of other White mob members who participated in the violence were ever prosecuted or held accountable for the hundreds of lives lost and tens of millions of dollars of Black wealth destroyed, despite the Tulsa Race Massacre Commission confirming their roles in the Massacre, nor was any compensation ever provided to the Massacre's victims or their descendants;

Whereas government and city officials not only abdicated their responsibility to rebuild and repair the Greenwood community in the wake of the violence, but actively blocked efforts to do so, contributing to continued racial disparities in Tulsa akin to those that Black people face across the United States;

Whereas the pattern of violence against Black people in the United States, often at the hands of law enforcement, shows that the fight to end State-sanctioned violence against Black people continues; and

Whereas the year 2021 marks the 100th anniversary of the Tulsa Race Massacre: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States can achieve a more perfect union—

(1) by condemning the violence and destruction perpetrated against the African-American community of Greenwood, in Tulsa, Oklahoma, the scene of the then-largest single instance of domestic terror against American citizens;

(2) through the rejection and active opposition to the false ideology of White supremacy and condemnation of all groups and organizations that ascribe to this false system of belief and seek to perpetuate their views through violence and unlawful conduct;

(3) by promoting tolerance and unity and taking actions to ensure that governmental policies and actions do not foster division, disharmony, or intolerance;

(4) by calling upon all Americans to celebrate the ethnic, racial, and religious diversity that has made the United States the leader of the community of nations and the beacon of hope and inspiration to oppressed persons everywhere;

(5) encouraging all persons in the United States to reflect upon the history of the United States as an imperfect but committed journey to establish a more perfect union and to cherish and exercise the rights, privileges, and responsibilities guaranteed by the Constitution; and

(6) recognizes the commitment of Congress to acknowledge and learn from the history of racism and racial violence in the United States, including the Tulsa Race Massacre, to reverse the legacy of White supremacy and fight for racial justice.

MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULES AND PASS CERTAIN BILLS

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to section 5 of House Resolution 403, I move to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 144, H.R. 204, H.R. 210, H.R. 240, H.R. 707, H.R. 711, H.R. 1157, H.R. 1447, H.R. 1510, H.R. 1711, H.R. 2027, H.R. 2167, H.R. 2441, H.R. 2494, H.R. 2533, H.R. 2655, H.R. 2695, H.R. 2704, H.R. 2788, H.R. 2878, and H.R. 3008.

The Clerk read the title of the bills. The text of the bills are as follows:

SUPPORTING EARLY-CAREER RESEARCHERS ACT H.R. 144

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Supporting Early-Career Researchers Act”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The Nation’s universities and industrial research labs are facing unprecedented budget pressure as part of the COVID-19 health crisis, resulting in considerably fewer openings for research and teaching positions.

(2) Emergency funding is needed to forestall the loss of research talent likely to occur if early-career researchers are forced to seek employment outside of research due to the sharp economic decline caused by the COVID-19 health crisis.

(3) The future of America’s defense will rely on advanced technologies to maintain its military superiority over its rivals, including China. These technologies will require new levels of scientific and engineering aptitude and understanding. Early career researchers will play a critical role in the development of these technologies, and the loss of an entire generation of researchers due to the COVID-19 pandemic will be detrimental to the United States national security.

SEC. 3. EARLY-CAREER RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the National Science Foundation may establish a 2-

year pilot program to award grants to highly qualified early-career investigators to carry out an independent research program at the qualified institution of higher education chosen by such investigator, to last for a period not greater than 2 years.

(b) SELECTION PROCESS.—The Director of the National Science Foundation shall select grantees under subsection (a) from among citizens, nationals, and lawfully admitted permanent resident aliens of the United States.

(c) OUTREACH.—The Director shall conduct program outreach to recruit fellowship applicants—

(1) from all regions of the country;

(2) from historically underrepresented populations in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics; and

(3) who graduate from or intend to carry out research at a variety of types of institutions of higher education, including—

(A) Historically Black Colleges and Universities;

(B) Hispanic-Serving Institutions;

(C) Tribal Colleges and Universities; and

(D) institutions of higher education that are not among the top 50 institutions in annual Federal funding for research.

(d) SPECIAL CONSIDERATION.—The Director shall give special consideration to an application from an individual who graduated from or is intending to carry out research at an institution of the type listed in subsection (c)(3).

(e) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the conclusion of the second year of the pilot program, the Director shall submit a report to Congress that includes—

(1) statistical summary data on fellowship awardees disaggregated by race, ethnicity, gender, age, years since completion of doctoral degree, and institution type;

(2) an assessment, drawing on feedback from the research community and other sources of information, of the effectiveness of the pilot program for mitigating the loss of research talent due to the pandemic; and

(3) if determined effective, a plan for permanent implementation of the pilot program.

(f) QUALIFIED INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION DEFINED.—The term “qualified institution of higher education” has the meaning given the term in section 102 of the Higher Education Act of 1965, except that such term does not include an institution described in subsection (a)(1)(C) of such section.

SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated to the Director of the National Science Foundation \$250,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2022 to carry out the activities in this Act.

STEM OPPORTUNITIES ACT

H.R. 204

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS; FINDINGS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “STEM Opportunities Act”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents; findings.

Sec. 2. Purposes.

Sec. 3. Federal science agency policies for caregivers.

Sec. 4. Collection and reporting of data on Federal research grants.

Sec. 5. Policies for review of Federal research grants.

Sec. 6. Collection of data on demographics of faculty.

Sec. 7. Cultural and institutional barriers to expanding the academic and Federal STEM workforce.

Sec. 8. Research and dissemination at the National Science Foundation.

Sec. 9. Research and related activities to expand STEM opportunities.

Sec. 10. Tribal Colleges and Universities Program.

Sec. 11. Report to Congress.

Sec. 12. Merit review.

Sec. 13. Determination of budgetary effects.

Sec. 14. Definitions.

(c) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

(1) Many reports over the past decade have found that it is critical to our Nation’s economic leadership and global competitiveness that the United States educates and trains more scientists and engineers.

(2) Research shows that women and minorities who are interested in STEM careers are disproportionately lost at nearly every educational transition and at every career milestone.

(3) The National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics at the National Science Foundation collects, compiles, analyzes, and publishes data on the demographics of STEM degrees and STEM jobs in the United States.

(4) Women now earn nearly 37 percent of all STEM bachelor’s degrees, but major variations persist among fields. In 2017, women earned only 20 percent of all bachelor’s degrees awarded in engineering and 19 percent of bachelor’s degrees awarded in computer sciences. Based on Bureau of Labor Statistics data, jobs in computing occupations are expected to account for nearly 60 percent of the projected annual growth of newly created STEM job openings from 2016 to 2026.

(5) In 2017, underrepresented minority groups comprised 39 percent of the college-age population of the United States, but only 18 percent of students who earned bachelor’s degrees in STEM fields. The Higher Education Research Institute at the University of California, Los Angeles, found that, while freshmen from underrepresented minority groups express an interest in pursuing a STEM undergraduate degree at the same rate as all other freshmen, only 22.1 percent of Latino students, 18.4 percent of African-American students, and 18.8 percent of Native American students studying in STEM fields complete their degree within 5 years, compared to approximately 33 percent of White students and 42 percent of Asian students who complete their degree within 5 years.

(6) In some STEM fields, including the computer sciences, women persist at about the same rate through doctorate degrees. In other STEM fields, women persist through doctorate degrees at a lower rate. In mathematics, women earn just 26 percent of doctorate degrees compared with 42 percent of undergraduate degrees. Overall, women earned 38 percent of STEM doctorate degrees in 2016. The rate of minority students earning STEM doctorate degrees in physics is 9 percent, compared with 15 percent for bachelor’s degree. Students from underrepresented minority groups accounted for only 11.5 percent of STEM doctorate degrees awarded in 2016.

(7) The representation of women in STEM drops significantly from the doctorate degree level to the faculty level. Overall, women hold only 26 percent of all tenured and tenure-track positions and 27 percent of full professor positions in STEM fields in our Nation’s universities and 4-year colleges. Black and Hispanic faculty together hold about 6.8 percent of all tenured and tenure-track positions and 7.5 percent of full professor positions. Many of the numbers in the